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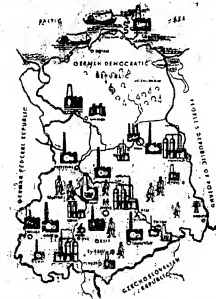
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Dependable as the Dawn!

# The GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## BUSINESSMAN SUPPLEMENT



STAT

VOL. 1

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH 1957

NO. 41

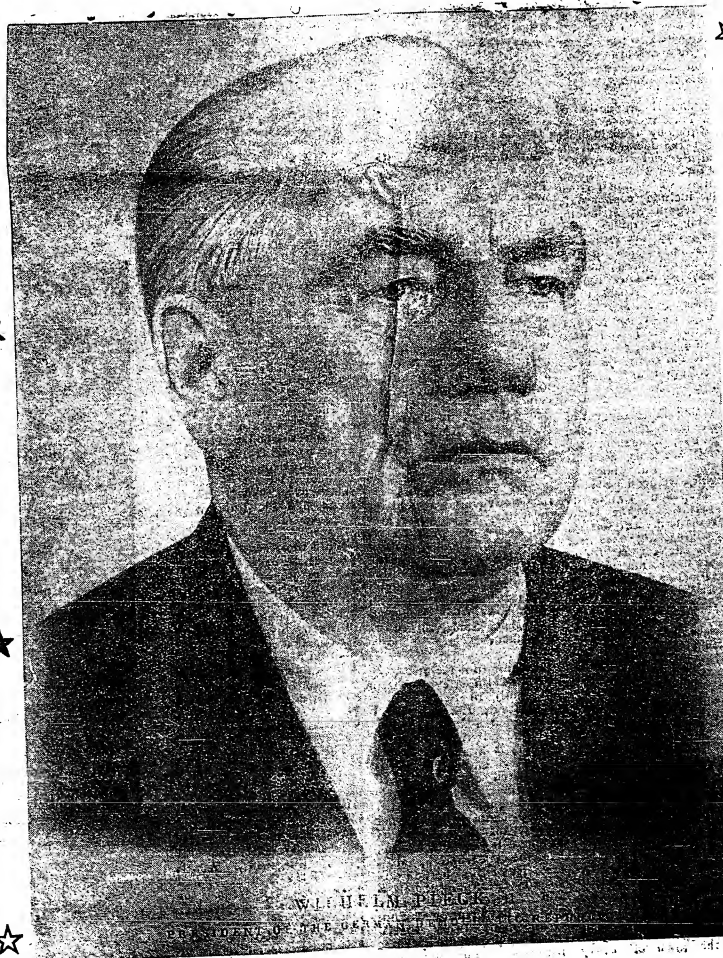
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# THE PRESIDENT GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ON January 3rd, 1957 President Wilhelm Pieck attained his eighty-first birthday. To celebrate his birthday, no need to search for data in 'Who is Who' and to garnish them with flowery phrases for the benefit of a wider public, for Wilhelm Pieck is popular in the deepest sense of the word. He is loved by old and young, and if he has any adversaries, seldom though that may be, he commands their respect too, not only as a great political figure, but also as a human being of an exemplary life and character.

Wilhelm Pieck comes of working class stock. His father was a carter, he himself became a joiner, and has never ceased being proud of his working class origin. Whether President Pieck attends a state function or a first night at the Opera, dressed in black and wearing his ribbons, he observes all the routine formalities associated with his high office in a matter-of-fact way, and with the natural dignity of the diplomat. Yet even today he has no desire to be anything but what he always has been, a true son of the working class. To the people he is the living embodiment of the first state of workers and peasants in the history of Germany.

To pretend is alien to Wilhelm Pieck who never acts against his innermost self. Whether friend or foe, he treats them with the same frankness and without artfulness, and it is this candour which simply compels admiration. His deer-rooted humanity, combined with a genuine sense of humour, have gained him the affection of all who know him. 'What is the reason for the high esteem in which your President is held throughout the country?' I was recently asked by a foreign journalist. 'After all, it is plain to see', he continued, 'that wherever he shows himself in public, even unexpectedly, people will spontaneously cheer him. It simply baffles me! I tried to explain it as best I could. As was customary around the turn of the century Wilhelm Pieck spent his early years as a



journeyman travelling from town to town all over the country and working for different masters. Already in 1894 he joined the German Wood Workers Union.

But Wilhelm Pieck, that should clearly be understood, is not given to doing things by halves or as a matter of form. So when he became a trade union member he went into it heart and soul. And the more he stood up and fought for the rights of his fellow workers, the more he established himself in their confidence. An elected Union official in those days was called a "Vertrauensmann", that means to say an official who possesses the "Vertrauen", read "confidence", of all trade union members. If we therefore try to find an answer to the popularity of President Wilhelm Pieck, this firm relationship of trust and confidence will probably provide the key. All his life Wilhelm Pieck has affected the people around him in that way. That is his real greatness.

Wilhelm Pieck, one of Germany's great sons, has been put at the helm of state by the peoples themselves, and to serve them he considers his first and foremost duty. The close bonds which have grown between people and President are based on that confidence, and he is respected and honoured by them. Whoever comes into contact with him is impressed by his sincerity and unpretentiousness.

Very many people have had this experience in the past, but how infinitely greater is their number today! That applies not only to statesmen and politicians, to leaders of delegations and officials, but even more so to the countless occasions where the President will meet people from every class of society, factory workers and peasants, scientists and artists, artisans, teachers and medical men, old age pensioners, apprentices and students, and last but not least the representatives of

(Continued on page 24)

# A Brief Survey of Industrial Development in The GDR

BY  
NORST LACHMANN

Despite the fact that the German Democratic Republic is a young country, it has achieved a rapid industrial development. The industrial sector is the mainstay of the economy, and it is the only place in the world where the production of goods is based on a large-scale industrial system. The industrial sector is the mainstay of the economy, and it is the only place in the world where the production of goods is based on a large-scale industrial system.

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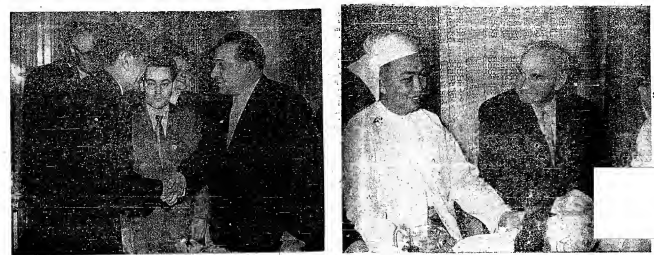
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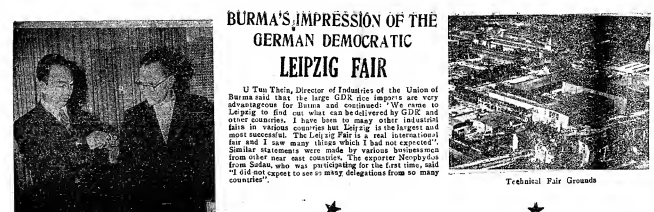
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## UNION OF BURMA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN CO-ORDINATED TRADE CO-OPERATION



RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF THE GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF BURMA. In the foreground, the Burmese Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, U. Thant, is seen talking with the German Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, Dr. Grottel. Other officials and delegates are also present.

## BIGGER & BRIGHTER BERLIN CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



THE BURMESE GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION IN BERLIN. The delegation is seen visiting the Leipzig Fair grounds. The Burmese Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, U. Thant, is seen talking with the German Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, Dr. Grottel. Other officials and delegates are also present.

On the 16th October 1955 the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, U. Thant, was seen in the Leipzig Fair grounds. He was seen talking with the German Minister for Foreign Trade and Commerce, Dr. Grottel. Other officials and delegates are also present.





## Some Glimpses Of The Textile Machine Industry In The German Democratic Republic

Survey has always been the end of World War II in the center of Germany. Back in those days, the textile industry was one of the most important branches of the German economy. It was the textile industry that provided the German people with the clothes they wore. It was the textile industry that provided the German people with the goods they needed for their daily lives. It was the textile industry that provided the German people with the goods they needed for their daily lives.

## Sewing Machines For Household, Trade And Industry

A big choice of sewing machines is available in the German Democratic Republic. With the Koller Universal sewing machine, type 120, made by the VEB Naumachsenwerk, Altenberg, classic machines for all kinds of sewing are available. The right-hand high power sewing machine, type 120, made by the VEB Naumachsenwerk, Altenberg, classic machines for all kinds of sewing are available. The right-hand high power sewing machine, type 120, made by the VEB Naumachsenwerk, Altenberg, classic machines for all kinds of sewing are available.

## OFFICE MACHINERY FROM GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The works producing many types of office machines for export are mainly to be found in Saxony and Thuringia. The demand for these machines increases year by year and gives for a good reason: increased efficiency and speed of practical work are required in enterprises. The machines are produced by highly qualified specialists and technicians.

The fully automatic accounting machine "Odeon" is also very popular as an office machine. It is a special machine for the calculation of taxes and other financial data. It is a special machine for the calculation of taxes and other financial data. It is a special machine for the calculation of taxes and other financial data.

February 7, 1957

THE BURMAN BUSINESSMAN SUPPLEMENT

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## WORLD FAMOUS MACHINES

For Various Industrial Uses

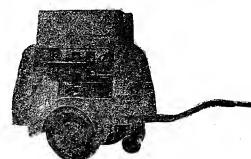
## COMPRESSORS FROM GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The five most important compressor factories of the German Democratic Republic annually deliver thousands of compressors to all countries. These machines have an excellent reputation in the different industrial branches like foundries, mines, dockyards, quarries, railroad works, road making, steel construction works, shipbuilding enterprises, the synthetic industries, and the storage and oxygen generating plants. The compressors are suitable for any dimension, including that of tropical countries. The following models are the products of one of the compressor factories

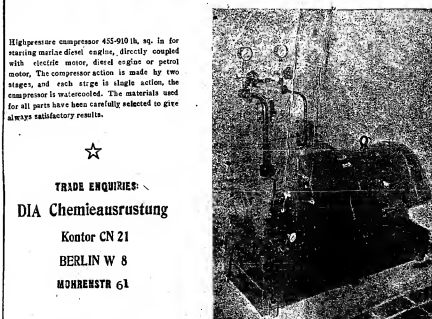
VEB ZWICKAUER MASCHINENFABRIK ZWICKAU/SA REICHENBACHER-STR. 25-2.



Type 101 FKD  
Compressor .. air-cooled Capacity .. 14 cu. ft./min.  
Direct Engine .. water-cooled Final Pressure .. 86 lb./sq. in.



Type H3-11.5  
Compressor .. air-cooled Capacity .. 85 cu. ft./min.  
Direct Engine .. water-cooled Final Pressure .. 86 lb./sq. in.



High-pressure compressor 455-910 lb. sq. in. for working marine diesel engine, directly coupled with electric motor, diesel engine or petrol motor. The compressor action is made by two stages, and each stage is single action. The compressor is water-cooled. The materials used for all parts have been carefully selected to give always satisfactory results.

Capacity ..	17 cu. ft./min.
Capacity ..	TYPE 1 HS 7.5
Capacity ..	22
Capacity ..	TYPE 1 HS 7.5
Capacity ..	153
Capacity ..	TYPE 1 HS 15.5
Capacity ..	107
Capacity ..	TYPE 1 HS 15.5
Capacity ..	44
Capacity ..	TYPE 1 HS 15.5

TRADE ENQUIRIES:  
DIA Chemieausstattung  
Kontor CN 21  
BERLIN W 8  
MOHNSTR. 61

SOLE AGENTS:  
PHONE S. 1086

MYA SEIN & CO

NO. 218, PHAYRE STREET

RANGOON,

## EXPORT OF COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

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In all these transnational  
the principles of GDR  
foreign trade are applied,  
sably, to develop business  
equipment by the GDR and  
basis of mutual benefit, to  
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able terms of payment and  
with technical assistance  
and advice, and to respect the  
national interests of other  
countries, and to provide a  
to the creation of multi-  
markets for investment.

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

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## TURNING AND MACHINERY

POLYGRAPH

LIE DETECTOR

Machines for Paper and Print manufactured in the German Democratic Republic stand for first-class quality and efficiency.

All machines which are part of a printing office, bookbinding or paper mill, from the printing plants to the multicolour rotary machines from the cardboard plant to the fully automatic folding machines are supplied by POLYGRAPH-EXPORT.

The export programme of the works being united under the swathing of POLYGRAPH is such as PLANETA, VICTORIA, PLAMAG, PERFECTA, Fala and COMPLEXORs (formerly Geb. BREHMER) comprises the following machines:

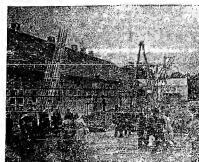
types of relief, offset and photo-gravure are also world famous, besides the stereo-type plants and gravure auxiliary machines. New machines being put out by this firm are the uni-roller small photogravure rotary press and the photogravure sheet-printing model PET 6. The machines of the VEB

to full automation of book binding departments of publishing houses. This factory supplies all necessary machinery for this purpose. More than 180,000 "green" machines are in operation all over the world. The VEB Brodder-

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## ALL TYPES OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

## Largest German Agricultural Exhibition In Leipzig



**GERHARD PFEIFFER**  
A Governmental Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Mr. Gerhard Pfeiffer, Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Inner German Trade, led the recent negotiations with the Government of the Union of Burma to develop further trade between the German Democratic Republic within the framework of the Trade Agreement.

The largest and most impressive display of agricultural achievement in the whole of Germany to date, is the 1954 Agricultural Exhibition in Leipzig, which was opened on June 12. The exhibition grounds were built over an area of 130 to 170 hectares. The choice of exhibits on view is such, as will guarantee every visitor to take home a list of acquisitions from all fields of agriculture are shown here by the best Machine and Tractor Stations, but mostly varied estates, and cultural perfectionism is not an exception. Here, as well as the German Academy for Agricultural Science, and many young innovators' clubs, 15-20 huge halls the best results of all main branches of agriculture can be seen, ranging from horticulture and field cultivation to forestry. The model



of a plant, about 12 feet high, demonstrates the reactions of microorganisms to the various processes within the soil. It shows visiting this hall. Comparisons between different agricultural production cooperatives and regions of cultivation show the ways in which any one enterprise should specialize. The exhibition would be made to yield the highest output in the zone concerned. A large-scale building scale for the

production of crops, the Green Ribbon, includes showing methods of soil cultivation and measuring and of raising new crop varieties, and complete this part of the show.

On several hectares of experimental fields are new crop varieties among them wheat, grain, rye, and clover-grass and Phacelia. The maize pavilion proved to be a magnet for all visitors. The experience of experts in the production of maize cultivation, maize feeding and experimental



(Continued on page 84)



VOL. I

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7th, 1952

NO. 41

## SUCCESS FOLLOWS SUCCESS UNION OF BURMA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN PROGRESSIVE ECONOMY DRIVE



A long-term Trade and Payment Agreement was concluded between the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Burma on the 27th February 1952 at Leipzig. Mr. Gerhard Pfeiffer, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Inner German Trade (left) and Mr. Frank Tin, Minister for Land Administration of the Union of Burma signing the Trade and Payment Agreement on behalf of their Governments.



MR. GERHARD WEISS, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND INNER GERMAN TRADE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

On the 1st November 1950, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Gerhard Weiss, arrived at the Manglun Airport, Rangoon. Coming from India, where on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic he concluded a Three-Year Trade Agreement with the Government of the Republic of India, the Deputy Minister stayed in Rangoon for a few days, after which he left for Dacca to negotiate on behalf of the delegation, with the Government of the Republic of India where another Trade agreement was concluded.

During his short stay in Rangoon Mr. Weiss discussed with the representatives of the Burmese Government about the possibilities to develop the trade between the Government of the Union of Burma and the German Democratic Republic. The discussion took place within the framework of the Trade Agreement concluded between the Governments of the two countries existing since the last two years and valid up to the 27th February 1952.

We climbed up some iron stairs and became engaged in an animated conversation. Suddenly we were inter-

## How Soiled Sugar Beet Turns Into Snow White Sugar

Report From A New Modern Sugar Refinery In The German Democratic Republic

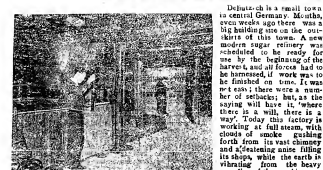
By Gunter Kolberg, "Freiheit", Halle Saale



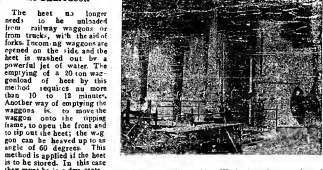
**HORST BRÄUNERT**

Those who have met this son of the German Democratic Republic now leading the Trade Representative of his Country in the Union of Burma, will vouch for its character: very often and the day before yesterday, no smiling, bright smile and Mr. Horst Bräunert, a former in industry before we met him, it is our duty to make mention of the excellent service which all Representatives will highly appreciate. At No. 12, University Avenue, his headquarters, all possible information required from the German Democratic Republic relating to Trade, Commerce and Industry is disclosed and the business partner is kept in the picture.

"Politically, 'Bräunert' and 'The House' are the keywords of this Businessman."



DEBATE IS A SMALL TOWN in central Germany. Month, even weeks ago there was a big building site on the outskirts of this town. A new modern sugar refinery was scheduled to be ready for use by the beginning of the year. And all forces had to be harnessed, if work was to be finished on time. It was not only a matter of a number of setbacks, but as the saying will have it, 'there is a will, there is a way'. Today this factory is working at full steam, with clouds of smoke coming forth from its vast chimneys and a constant noise filling its ships, while the earth is vibrating from the heavy pounding of the machines.



WATER DOES IT ALL AT DELLFESCH. The best no longer need to be extracted from railway wagons or from trucks, with the aid of modern machinery. The water is washed out by a powerful jet of water. The spraying of a 20-ton wagon is done by the machine. Another way of carrying the sugar is, to move the sugar onto the iron tracks, to open the front and to cut the beet, the wagon can be loaded up to an angle of 60 degrees. This method is applied if the beet is to be moved. In this case the beet is a very small, water can be washed along to the factory. The first pass through the washing department, where the sugar is being washed, is done by the machine. We climbed up some iron stairs and became engaged in an animated conversation. Suddenly we were inter-

An automatic beet scale? (Continued on page 84)



# TASKS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(By Heinrich Rau, Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet Council and Minister for Foreign and Inter-German Trade)

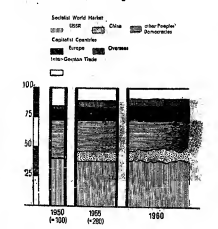
A further great rise of all branches on the political economy is provided for the second five year plan, as the most important guide of the working, or activity, in the second five year plan. In 1953 the industrial production was 15% above the level of 1952. The development of the heavy and engineering industries

improved cooperation between all branches of the national economy and with other socialist countries. Certain forms of cooperation are possible and probably will be developed with capitalist countries.

Industrial raw materials and fuel are the most important goods of the working, or activity, in the second five year plan. The export plan is to be made in the second five year plan. The export plan is to be made in the second five year plan. The export plan is to be made in the second five year plan.

orders including the transport of complete industrial plants to socialist countries. The first good step in the development of the foreign trade is to be made in the second five year plan. The export plan is to be made in the second five year plan. The export plan is to be made in the second five year plan.

Distribution of GDR Foreign Trade



here will enjoy a preferred five-year position.

The instructions of the 3rd Party Conference demand a rise of the total volume of the foreign trade of the GDR to 170% of 1950. The total volume of the foreign trade of the GDR to 170% of 1950. The total volume of the foreign trade of the GDR to 170% of 1950.

EXPORT RATIO OF THE TOTAL EXPORT

Exports	Ratio
Engineering	60%
Chemical industries	50%
Light industries	40%
Foodstuffs and agricultural products	30%

The import of the following consumer goods is to be increased per capita of the population in 1950 as follows:

Imports	Ratio
wool	175%
oil	175%
cotton	175%

Machinery are the most important products for the export. The export of machinery is to be increased per capita of the population in 1950 as follows:

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## Diesel Engines, Compressors And Pumps

Many machines of the type are being built in the GDR in accordance with the plan. The production of diesel engines, compressors and pumps is to be increased per capita of the population in 1950 as follows:

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The import of the following consumer goods is to be increased per capita of the population in 1950 as follows:

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**ON THE LIFE OF THE WORKER ALBERT FALKENHAGEN,  
LEIPZIG**

BY BRUNO STORM

can ask her yourself!"

"I'm very pleased to accept his invitation."

After he had said that, Mr. Falkenberg continued to read the statistics of the 11 year old daughter Brigitte. "For example, the amount of stockings she spent money on for every six months was \$1.25. The little girl also had a pair of shoes with her 16 year old brother. Kleinschwarz was indicted on a charge of the kidnapping of a policeman's wife. He was found guilty and before he died, he said: 'Well, men, what do you think about my coming home late at night?' " "He was right," said Mr. Falkenberg.

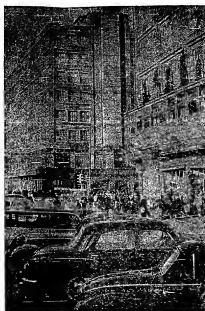
Falkenberg, still without a word, stood up and he knew what home meant. But he was not sure he had what it is like—there is one thing or another you don't know. And things have to be done. And then they die. And you can't get a lot of experience. Good money is all that is, he has brought home some money. And he has some methods, you know! What he has brought home, there you see. He looked through the window and saw the man who was working. "If you are not working," I asked, the man of you probably make nothing. But he doesn't.

(To be continued in the General Section)

## CHAMPION FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

### WINNER OF THE GOLD MEDAL

**WOLFGANG BEHNERT**  
The German Democratic Republic won The Covered Gold Medal At The Recent Olympic At Melbourne He Received A Knighthood When He Returned To Berlin. The Lady Is Gilda Korbelik Who Won The Silver Medal.



## BERLIN

On May 2nd 1945 the heroic Soviet Army liberated the capital of Germany, Berlin, from Nazi slavery. May 8th 1945, the unconditional surrender of the German Reich, the end of the Second World War.

The ten years which have passed since this day are a time of great change. The city of Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, has been transformed into a new city. The city of Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, has been transformed into a new city.

These documentary pictures show how much the citizens of this town together with people of the German Democratic Republic, freed from exploitation and military...

## GLASSWARE AND POTTERY

There are a great number of factories in the German Democratic Republic producing glassware and pottery which lead the world. Apart from the world-renowned products, new designs are constantly being developed.

Ornamental glass and ceramic made in the German Democratic Republic have the best reputation in the whole world. Products of German porcelain are world-famous. Apart from the porcelain, the German Democratic Republic produces a wide range of glassware and pottery. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

The best existing glassware factories for the production of glassware and pottery are located in the German Democratic Republic. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

steady increase. Just as famous in the porcelain industry is the VEB Porzellanfabrik "Karl Marx" in Dresden. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

Our products made of porcelain are also being exported in large quantities. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

The best existing glassware factories for the production of glassware and pottery are located in the German Democratic Republic. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

Assorted of various shapes are being manufactured with the exception of the most difficult. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

The glassware industry of the German Democratic Republic is one of the most advanced in the world. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

The glassware industry of the German Democratic Republic is one of the most advanced in the world. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.



divisions of the work. development and research in the glass industry are being carried out in the most advanced manner.

Art glass and lead crystal are being produced in large quantities. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

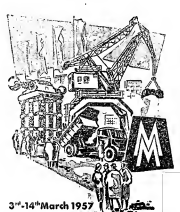
Great material is another important factor for the development of the glass industry. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

Glassware and pottery are being produced in large quantities. The products are of high quality and are produced in large quantities.

## The Centre Of Your Commercial Interests

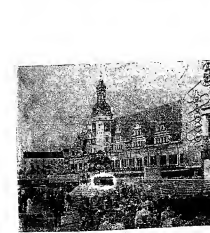


An occasion not to be overlooked by the textile trade in the Leipzig Fair. The Ringmessehaus will show again the centre of attraction. Here, with top-quality products on about 17,000 square metres exhibition space the German Democratic Republic will be displaying her goods to the largest and public alike. With the greatest number of foreign participants in the textile section the fair stands out as an international importance for the textile trade in the Leipzig Fair.



**LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR**  
Technical Fair and Sample Fair  
3rd-14th March 1957

- ★ Leipzig Fairs--the meeting-place of businessmen from all parts of the world. The "Ringmessehaus" always represents one of the most attractive fair-buildings owing to its various novelties in the textile and plastic line.
- ★ Please, take note of the Leipzig Spring Fair from the 3rd to 14th March 1957 in the "Ringmessehaus" (textiles) and "Speck's Hof" (imitation leather and plastic products)
- ★ Deutscher Innen- und Aussenhandel TEXTIL, Berlin W 8--
- ★ Cables: Diatex--German Democratic Republic.



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There will be many other guests from France, England, Scandinavia, Africa, China, the Soviet Union, India, Australia, America and other countries. They all want to see for themselves what our people are doing to further the cause of peace and understanding among the peoples of the world. We welcome them heartily in Berlin, our capital.



THE BURMAN BUSINESSMAN'S SUPPLEMENT February 7, 1952

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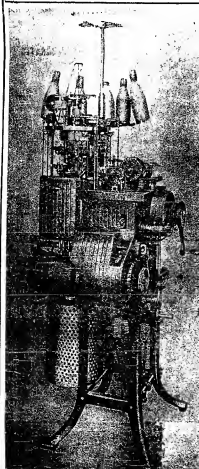
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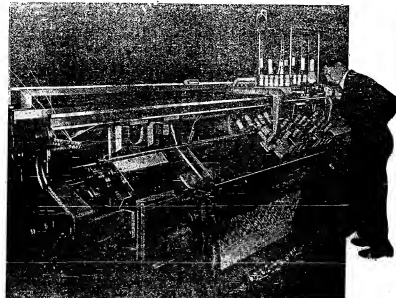
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CINE AND TALKIE EQUIPMENTS.

## How Soiled Sugar Beets TURNS INTO Snow White Sugar

(Continued from Centre page)

We were taken upstairs, immediately under the roof. The beet is conveyed up here from the washing department on the ground floor and dropped onto the scales; these open at 900 to 1000 kilograms, and then the beet tumbles down into a beet bunker with a capacity of 50 tons. It was this which had given us a fright.

### PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF MODERN REGULATING TECHNIQUE

From the bunker the beet is filled into one of four cutting machines, according to demand, and chopped up into shavings. These pass over a conveyor belt onto a band scale and from there to the Heck-machines.

"I will show you something, which you will not see in any other sugar refinery". With these words, engineer Hecker led us up to a door marked "entry strictly prohibited". He opened the door, and we had a look into a narrow room, which reminded rather of a telephone exchange. Metallic clicks could be heard at shorter or longer intervals; in several glass containers, which looked like small wine bottles upside down, we noted a bluish-red light, which died out in some of the bottles, only to flash on again suddenly, after a short while.

"What you see here, before you, is an innovation. It is an electronic control instrument, produced by the VEB Radio-works, Leipzig. It is intended to help our efforts to arrive at a regular rhythm in sugar production. We are certain, that this will render our industry more profitable. This instrument guarantees supply of the Heck-living machines, since it helps to check the speed of the cutting machines and the accumulation of shavings, by electronic control. If the quantity of shavings becomes too great, for the Heck-machines to deal with, then the speed of the cutting machines is automatically slowed down. In case there are not enough shavings, the speed of the cutting machines is automatically accelerated."

A few yards further on there is another innovation for us to admire: the Heck-machines, which have already been mentioned. This is a system of living machines, designed by chief engineer Heck, VEB heavy engineering works "Karl Liebknecht" at Magdeburg. Each machine of this system has a capacity of 1000 tons and a maximum capacity of 1300 tons in 24 hours. Contrary to proceedings in use hitherto, the shavings in these machines do not float in the liquid, but the liquid is trickled over them.

### A GREAT RELIEF

The unrefined syrup produced by the Heck-machines is then passed on to the so-called preliminary refinery. This system is also an innovation,

designed by the VEB heavy engineering works "Karl Liebknecht". The pre-refining quantity of lime-water is added here in seven stages, with automatically controlled stabilizing intervals. The lime-water serves to separate the colloids contained in the raw syrup. The lime-water for the main refinery is then added to the syrup in two stages. The syrup then continues its journey across several receptacles to the first saturation; this is intended to draw off superfluous lime from the refining fluid, by a saturation of the syrup with carbon dioxide.

The next stage is the so-called decanter, in which about one quarter of the syrup is deposited in the form of a viscous mass, permeated with lime crystals. While the remaining 75% pass to the second saturation directly, in the form of a clear liquid, the other 25% pass this way across a revolving filter. This filter extracts the juice from the viscous mass and holds back the lime solids as a waste product.

This method too is quite new. Its advantages were pointed out to us by August Anhalt, who is working as a cleaner in this department. "Before, the whole refining syrup used to pass through the big filtering presses, which had to be unblocked and cleaned frequently, because they were clogged up by lime solids. That was heavy physical work. Nowdays we 'only have to clean' the small filtering presses through which the fluid passes after the second saturation, as nearly all the lime solids remain in the decanter and then pass over the revolving filter."

### AN AUTOMATIC SACK-FILLING SCALE WITH A SELENIUM CELL

In the evaporating department we met Walter Fritze, one of the department's workers. He told us, that he was boiling down the high-liquid into a viscous liquid by three-stage evaporation. The viscous liquid is then pumped into the refining department, which produces the finished white sugar.

At the end of the final stage of production, we discovered yet a further innovation: an automatic sack-filling scale. With the aid of a selenium cell the sacks are being filled up by an automatic process. If the pointer is at zero, the flap valve opens, closing again at 100 kilograms. A most interesting device.

### A SWIMMING-BATH FOR THE SUMMER

At the sugar works in Delitzsch, as everywhere in our Republic, working men stand in the focus of attention. That is the reason, why a number of social amenities have been built, or are to be built at this new factory, which only took up production a few weeks

## The President German Democratic Republic

(Continued from page 1)

the church.

Let us follow him on a visit to one of our factories, institutes or agricultural co-operatives. He loves such visits, and they may get us a little closer towards understanding this extraordinary relationship between President Wilhelm Pieck and our people. In the first place he is not the man who on carefully from department to department listening perhaps to a rose-coloured report from a member of the executive staff and turning a blind eye to everything else, probably granting a condescending nod now and again and uttering a pompous but meaningless "Interesting, very interesting." No, he invariably insists on seeing things for himself. He likes to pick his own man, as he passes through on his tour of inspection, and as he turns to the operator skillfully tending his machine, or to the farm labourer in the field, or to the research scientist bent over his microscope, the two become quickly engrossed in a frank exchange of opinions. It does not take very long and they will discuss with him openly the various difficulties hampering production as well as all sorts of shortcomings and grievances, including their private worries. The moment they are free to face with him they feel that there is a man whose whole life has been one of toil, and therefore, who will understand them and who does not ask questions for the sake of asking but because he wants to help solve their own and their work's problems.

It is not his way to hush up or evade anything unpleasant. On the contrary, he tackles it boldly and without flinching the feelings or honest convictions of the other party, he states his position, as he sees it, squarely and unambiguously. Thus he creates that atmosphere of respect around him from which alone trust and confidence will grow. Wilhelm Pieck has remained true to himself all his life, and just as he succeeded in winning the confidence of his work-mates when he was still a young joiner, so he has today the confidence of the whole people.

ago. When we went there, a new health centre had just been opened.

Next to the kitchen, which is equipped according to the latest standards, meals are served in a high-loaded dining room with a friendly atmosphere; the food is very tasty, as we were able to confirm by personal experience. Women workers will in future enjoy the advantages of rest-rooms; there is also a comfortably furnished club room, and soon there will also be a technical cabinet, where the workers will be able to perfect their technical education. Wash rooms and shower baths, a library and well as cloak rooms are already in use at this nationally owned factory. In the summer the workers can refresh themselves in a factory owned swimming pool.

## Furnishing and Curtain Materials

New Prospects for a Private Firm with an old Tradition

In and around Karl-Marx-Stadt (formerly Chemnitz) has for decades been the home of textile industry. Next to nationally owned spinning and weaving mills there are numerous small and large privately owned firms. Textiles from Karl-Marx-Stadt are of good repute all over the world.

One of the best-known firms is the Mechanical Weaving Mill M/s. Camann & Company, which was founded in 1876. They produce furnishing and curtain materials, damask, brocades, tapestry, velvet, silk materials, jacquard weaves and hand printed materials all of which are world-renowned and a symbol of German craftsmanship.

This private firm exports into 12 countries. Half the export goes to overseas, to Scandinavia, the Netherlands and to Austria.

Today M/s. Camann & Company produce more than they even did before the war.

During the First Five Year Plan (1951-1955) they succeeded in surpassing their pre-war output.

During the past few years M/s. Camann & Co. have received a number of important Government orders. Almost all new representative buildings were fitted by Camann & Co., among them the Berlin State Opera House which was badly damaged during the war and which was rebuilt in its original classical style. The interior of the Opera House is due to the valuable artistic and furnishing materials manufactured by this Karl-Marx-Stadt firm.

Camann products are especially valued for their artistic perfection. The firm has its own designing studio where all efforts are made to meet the many national requirements and tastes. They produce a great variety of patterns and colour combinations, super-modern designs

as well as richly ornamented patterns. The firm weaves woollen and silk materials, but now they use more and more synthetic fibres.

Synthetic fibres, particularly Type B fibres, give to furnishing materials a delicate and unobtrusive when. When materials were made from pure cotton this effect could be achieved only by way of mercerisation. The use of Type W fibre gives similar advantages.

Velvet made from this new fibre lasts much longer than any made from British wool, its resistance to friction lies 50 per cent higher than that made from British wool. At international fairs experts from many countries come to see the products exhibited by M/s. Camann & Company. During the Leipzig Autumn Fair 1956 it was the first time that Indian businessmen came to see these exhibits in the Ring-Messe House and they formed connections with this firm.

## LARGEST GERMAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN LEIPZIG

(Continued from Centre page)

fields around the pavilion give valuable hints to all, concerning the importance of the main feeding crop in farming.

A large model of a helicopter in the hall devoted to plant protection, to be used in coming years by our Machine and Tractor Stations in the fight against pests is a great sensation.

The model of the orchard zone "Grosser See" near Elbe, with an area of 45 square feet, also called forth a great deal of admiration. This model shows projects of fruit growing for the near future. The new vegetable harvesters particularly the harvester combines for spinach and onions, shown on the experimental gardening patches, deserve special attention.

### SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF CATTLE REARING

In the stock-breeding hall a particularly valuable exhibition was on view, which had been arranged under the guidance of Professor Dr. Comberg. Most remarkable were the displays of methods of rearing cattle free of TB, of distributing feeding reserves and of clean milking. Among other things to be noted in this hall, there are two one-year-old heifers. One of these animals was given adequate food from the time it was born. Its food mainly consisted of 400 kilograms of full-cream milk, 450 kilograms of skimmed milk, 148 kilograms of digestible albumen and 641 kilograms worth of starch. Its present weight is 280 kilograms. The other was 'starved' on a diet consisting mainly of 240 kilograms of full-cream milk, 40 kilograms of skimmed milk, 80 kilograms of digestible albumen and 410 kilograms worth of starch. This animal only weighs 180 kilograms. The example shows the need for applying scientific methods.

### MECHANISATION OF STABLES

With the advent of large-scale production, mechanisation is being introduced in the stables. Alleviations and new perspectives offered by mechanisation are demonstrated by stables for cattle and pigs on view. New devices for cleaning, such as connecting rods, flushing systems, trailing-shovels,

new milking machines and milking stables, transportable feeding troughs, food mixing machines, etc. create great excitement here. A button is pushed—and the trough moves up to the animals. There are animals in the stables, at all times, that the relief introduced by mechanisation can always be proved by practical demonstrations.

Taking the amount of work involved in cleaning a cowshed with help of wheelbarrow at 100 per cent, connecting rods will bring this down to 47.5 and flushing-systems even to 37 per cent.

Another innovation in this hall, drawing much attention is a mashing machine. This machine is capable of mashing 600 kilograms of root-crops and 1,000 kilograms of green vegetables in one hour. Of further interest is a fully mechanised food-preparing combine, consisting of a cleaner, an electrical steamer and a mashing machine. The washing and mashing parts are operated by an electric engine. When mashing potatoes, grass may be added at the same time. This operation is performed by a mixer. A newly constructed beet-chopping machine will also bring relief from tedious labour in the future; besides chopping, this machine can also clean even the most soiled beet.

### MECHANIZED SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION

Agricultural machinery shown at the exhibition is arranged according to system. More than 33,000 square metres (approximately 100,000 sq. ft.) of exhibiting grounds are reserved for agricultural machinery. Mechanized systems for cultivating cereals, potatoes, root crops, maize, intermediary crops and for haymaking are on view here. These systems will help to mechanize 81% of all field work by 1963.

The system for cultivating cereals begins with a tractor-drawn four-furrow plough, to which a roller is coupled. This is followed by a tie-beam, which couples three manure spreaders of 7.5 metres (approx 23 ft.) width. Metal hose pipes lead from the tractor across the tie

beam to the manure spreader.

This innovation helps to move the spreading chains to and out by means of hydraulic pressure. The three coupled rollers, products of the nationally owned agricultural machinery works at Bernburg, also 7.5 metres in width, which perform the next operation, bear the sign of best quality, "Special Class". Next come a sowing seed drill and a three row spike tooth harrow. Here the system falls into two parts. Two variations are shown: either combine harvesters, or reapers and binders with threshing machines may be used. Everyone took an interest in the new combine harvester for coupling, a product of the nationally owned "Porschke & Hirt" in Neustadt. This is a recent construction with a so-called period threshing basket, which guarantees a corn segregation of 95%. This machine has a cutting surface of 7.5 m. and a capacity of 3000 kilograms an hour; at the same time it can reap about 0.75 hectares.

Further special mention should be made of the 6 foot flat combine harvester of the VEB "Meteorwerk" Zella-Mehlis. This machine is to be noted for its light construction; it is particularly suited for hilly territory. It functions without the usual elevator. The shies only drop down 40 centimetres (approx. 1 1/2 ft.) onto the stable. An ideal device is the "self-propelled tank loading combine with" a capacity of 2000 kilograms per hour, type K 115. Automatic sack lifters and clover grinders are valuable additions to this machine. The same factory also produced a threshing machine for maize threshing, type K 117. Another hit at the exhibition is the new tractor drawn seed drill for granulate deep manuring, product of the VEB Bernburg. It is set for 24 rows of cereal and 6 rows of root crops. All kinds of seed can be drilled with this machine. The amount of grain sown may be adjusted from 50 to 350 kilograms per hectare. Seed containers can hold 17.5 kilograms each.